

THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN

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TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1916

If people were not afraid of publicity, blackmail could never thrive.
Allan Pinkerton.

Where the Grower Loses

As a rule the nearer one can make his product a finished product, the farther he can remove it from the stage of "raw material," the greater the profit. He acquires the rewards which are reaped by those who assist in the conversion of his raw material. The farmer who feeds his alfalfa, who drives it off his farm on four feet, makes more money than he who hauls it off. Alfalfa fed, of course, is not a finished product but it is one stage removed from raw material. The farmer has added to his profits as grower, those of the feeder.

We have learned of a tendency of cotton growers in this valley to sell their cotton in the seed. It is not very wide spread in this community yet we are informed, but in some of the southern states it is so extensively practiced that growers are divested of much of the profits which ought to be theirs. This phase of the cotton marketing system has just been made the subject of an exhaustive investigation by officials of the department of agriculture with the following results according to the Houston, (Tex.) Post:

The office of markets and rural organization of the United States department of agriculture has conducted a thorough investigation into the cotton marketing system as regards the selling by the grower of his cotton in ginned or unginned lots. It will be news to nearly every one in Texas to know that in several states the farmers sell their cotton in the seed to a large extent.

The federal department has discovered that cotton sold in the seed does not bring the farmer as high a price as cotton sold in the lint. The same cotton which the buyer bought in the seed and later had ginned and then resold, netted a much higher total price per bale on the second sale. In one market in Oklahoma, at the same time, one bale of middling sold in the lint brought 13.25 cents per pound, but a load of the same cotton sold in the seed brought only 9.98 cents. A bale of low middling sold in the seed for only 7.54 cents. In another market the price paid for two loads of cotton of the same grade amounted in the lint to \$26.05 more per bale. Selling cotton in the seed is like selling "sight unseen."

When a farmer sells "sight unseen" he does not know what his lint is worth. He agrees that his cotton is average grade, average dirty, average damaged and worth only an average price. Investigation of losses in the state of Oklahoma from selling quantities of cotton in the seed averaged, according to investigations of the department, \$6.06 a bale. In 14 local markets studied the average loss to the producer was \$7.59 a bale.

In Texas only 6 per cent of the cotton is sold in the seed. South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana only sell 13 per cent of their cotton in the seed. The only states in which there is a general traffic in unginned, sold in the seed cotton are: Oklahoma, which sold 27 per cent of its cotton in this manner; Tennessee, 40 per cent; Florida, 45 per cent; Virginia, 60 per cent, and Missouri, which sells 90 per cent of its cotton unginned. As the loss is sustained by the growers in person, the federal department of agriculture, co-operating with the various state departments of agriculture, is giving wide publicity to the results of their investigations.

Clear Writing

A good many writers are now attempting the impossible task of teaching their own art. It is not to be denied that skillful coaching can impart a certain degree of smoothness to the unskilled pen. But it is generally conceded that vigorous expression and the quality of being readable can be attained only through a combination of experience study and character. Nevertheless, the following remarks by a New York editor are so full of force and veracity that they are worth reproducing. They were not meant to be didactic, but were written evidently in a spirit of self reproach:

"There will remain the disgrace and shame, so nearly intolerable to professional writers, of having failed to be comprehensible—of saying one thing while trying to say, another.

"There is never any excuse for that, and of all sorry devices for escaping responsibility for such a crime quite the sorriest is the one of impugning the reader's intelligence—of declaring that from what was said he should have known what was meant. It is the professional writer's business to make himself understood."

This praise of clearness is justified. This is the one indispensable quality in all good writing. The French have always demanded clearness from their writers and therein, lies the greatest charm of French literature. Even in free and versatile authors like Hugo and Daudet, one will not see an obscure phrase. Nearly all European literature except English, is precise in this respect.

To write clearly it is not necessary to use only short and transparent phrases. Emerson, Carlyle and Milton are difficult to many, and in large part, they are unintelligible to the uneducated. Yet they are never guilty of "saying one thing while trying to say another." They say in strong words precisely what they mean. If they sometimes carry us into regions of thought where our understanding fails, the fault is ours, not theirs. Unfortunately there are lesser writers who hide a paucity of thought behind mystic phrases which impress the uninitiated reader to the same extent that they puzzle him.

Sometimes the pen has a strange perversity. We may have something quite definite to say. But a well sounding phrase presents itself and though it does not exactly express our meaning, it seems a shame to waste it. So we put it in and, perhaps, again are betrayed by some siren of a sentence. In the end we have fallen short of saying what we meant to say.

Why have democratic newspapers suddenly ceased complaining because "Hughes doesn't say anything."

Some Reasons Why

Lawrence F. Abbott makes public his reasons for voting for Hughes instead of Wilson, and the following is a brief summary of his strong statement. Mr. Abbott was greatly attracted to Mr. Wilson when the latter first entered public political life. His expectations were somewhat abated during Wilson's governorship of New Jersey, and disappointed during the next presidential campaign. Wilson's curious epigrams and his series of speeches on "The New Freedom" convinced Mr. Abbott that Wilson not only had no knowledge of business, but had no confidence in business men. "My impression has been growing ever since that he thinks every business man is guilty until he is proved innocent."

Taking up Mr. Wilson's treatment of Mexico and his attitude towards the European war, Mr. Abbott asks if they have been just, intelligent, and likely to result in peace and prosperity for our country under his continued leadership. The answer he gives is: "Decidedly not. I shall vote against him because I am convinced that he has been neither just, nor intelligent, nor effective in handling our relations with Mexico and Europe." He reviews the Tampico affair and the hostile occupation of Vera Cruz, and notes the futility of it all, and the abject failure to make deeds conform to words. He notes the siding with Villa and then with Carranza, and then the declaration that it was not his business to give attention to either of them. He says:

"First, we go into Mexico and shed her blood because she does not salute our flag, and then we come out again (the flag not saluted) and say, 'After all, it's none of our business! A year later we send our soldiers into Mexico again to pursue Villa, against the protests of a government we have recognized, and later we decide that the trouble should be settled by a commission, yet refusing to withdraw our army.'"

It is entirely due to Mexico, and not in the least to the credit of Wilson that we are not in open and active war with that country. Wilson has committed armed and hostile intervention in Mexico, and given abundant provocation for war with that country, while disclaiming that "it is none of my business and none of your business how they go about their business." His course, so changeable, so arbitrary, so self-contradictory, inspires distrust, and Mexico under his administration foreshadows, if he is re-elected, confusion and catastrophe in the future.

As to the European war, the course pursued by Mr. Wilson, so vacillating and tortuous, gives no good hope that he is fitted by temperament or habits of thought and action to deal with the problems that will confront our country when the war ends. Mr. Abbott quotes Wilson's words: "With its causes and its objects we are not concerned," and pertinently asks, "Is the statesman who can with premeditation give utterance to such a sentiment before a great convention gathered to discuss the maintenance of world peace, a man on whom we can depend?"

The questions that all thoughtful men are thinking about the war, what caused it, who is to blame for it, what are its objects, how can similar wars be prevented, Mr. Wilson glibly tells us are questions "we are not concerned with, are not interested to search for or explore?" Is this the man to be trusted? Mr. Abbott concludes thus:

"I shall vote for Mr. Hughes instead of Mr. Wilson because neither the words nor the deeds of Mr. Wilson give me confidence that he is the great leader, at a time of an unprecedented world catastrophe, to conduct this country in the paths of permanent peace, prosperity and honor."

A Kentucky paper prints a story about a dog which has the merit of being unusual whether true or not. One Robinson, who lays claim to the dog, also owns a tobacco patch. The weed has its pests which have to be destroyed or they will ruin the crop. Robinson's patch was infested with worms and every morning he had to go through it and kill them. His dog accompanied him and what happened he relates in these words: "She looks around on the plant until she finds a worm and with her teeth rolls it off carefully and then kills and eats it." This she does all day long as her master continues in the patch. In addition to the commercial value attached to the destruction of the worms, it will be seen that a following up of this activity all day, must go a long way toward supplying food to the intelligent animal a thing not to be despised in these days of the high cost of everything.

Richard Croker is coming to this country according to the news dispatches, for the purpose of consulting an oculist. Evidently up to this time, he hasn't been able to see much chance of a democratic victory in November. Eminent and skillful as the New York eye specialists are, we do not think the vision of Mr. Croker can be improved in this respect.

Rumors will not down that the members of the joint commission, when on the Mayflower, have not been confined in their choice of drinks to grape juice and lemonade. But whatever was done was undoubtedly done without the knowledge of Secretary Daniels. He is so innocent that he would be willing to believe that champagne was mineral water.

Once more the headlines are announcing that "Hindenburg plans a blow at the Russians." He will have to be carrying out this plan pretty soon or winter will make its realization impossible.

A GIRL STRIKE LEADER

A white faced, stubborn little thing
Whose years are not quite twenty years,
Eyes steely now and done with tears
Mouth scornful of its suffering—

The young mouth!—body virginal
Beneath the cheap, ill fitting suit,
A bearing quaintly resolute,
A flowering hat, satirical.

A soul that steps to the sound of the fife
And banners waving red to war,
Mystical, knowing scarce wherefore—
A Joan in a modern strife.

—Florence Kipler Frank in the New York Mail.

URGED THEM TO WEAR TROUSERS

Co-eds at the University of Chicago will wear boys' khaki trousers if the suggestion of Henry C. Cowles, associate professor of the botany department, is followed. Keep your seats, gentlemen! The innovation will not take place on the campus, but in the wilds of Wisconsin and Minnesota, where Doctor Cowles will conduct a research class in botany.

"On account of the rough nature of the field work in the Lake Superior region," says a circular of Professor Cowles, "the women are earnestly urged to be ready to discard skirts on the more difficult trips. Ready-made boys' khaki trousers are cheap and satisfactory."—From the Chicago Herald.

"Why are we admonished to cast our bread upon the waters?" asked the teacher of the juvenile Sunday school class.

"Cause the fish have to be fed," replied a small pupil.

MONDAY DESIGNATED AS FIRE PREVENTION DAY BY GOVERNOR

Feeling that the state of Arizona is vitally interested in attempting to curtail the number of fires each year, both Governor Hunt and C. C. Thompson, superintendent of insurance for the corporation commission, have issued proclamations calling upon the people of the state to recognize and observe Monday, October ninth, as Fire Prevention Day.

On that day it will be fifty-four years since the great conflagration, leveled the buildings of Chicago and made thousands homeless. Mrs. O'Leary's cow besides starting the fire, laid the foundation for the Fire Prevention Day, which although a quick result as the fire, has been greater and wider spread, and of course has done a greater amount of good.

Following are the two proclamations:

Mr. Thompson's Also

MONDAY, OCTOBER 9TH, FIRE PREVENTION DAY

To the Public:

Your attention is hereby directed to the importance of Fire Prevention Day. October 9th has been set apart by nearly all the states of the Union as Fire Prevention Day.

This day was chosen because it is an anniversary of the great Chicago fire, and calls to mind one of the most destructive fires in the history of this country. All the people of this state should be vitally interested in the success of the fire prevention movement.

This department is co-operating with the various insurance departments throughout the country, as well as with the National Board of Fire Underwriters, to have Fire Prevention Day uniformly observed by every state in the Union.

We earnestly request all the managers of city governments throughout the state the heads of all public schools, as well as all ranchers, stockmen and managers of industrial territories, to join in observing Fire Prevention Day. A proper observance of the day would consist in a general cleaning up of all rubbish and inflammable substances from chimneys, basements, store rooms and places, infrequently visited, where fires might originate. In all homes, both city and country, it is highly important that the day should be observed.

It must be apparent that in preventing fires and the destruction of property a lower insurance rate may be obtained. Statistics show that the best way to secure lower insurance rates is to prevent fires and the destruction of property. By a united effort on the part of all classes of our citizens this can be accomplished.

Will you lend helping hand?

Respectfully submitted,

C. C. THOMPSON,

Supt. of Insurance.

The Governor's Proclamation

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF ARIZONA

Whereas, insurance underwriters, civic and commercial organizations, working in co-operation with the National Safety Federation and similar societies, have endeavored in recent years to have the 9th day of October, the forty-fifth anniversary of the Chicago fire observed annually as Fire Prevention Day, through the adoption of measures for the avoidance of destructive fires in every part of the country;

Now, Therefore, I, George W. P. Hunt, governor of Arizona, by virtue of the authority in me vested, do hereby urgently recommend that the 9th day of October, 1916, be observed as Fire Prevention Day, throughout the state. It is further recommended that on Fire Prevention Day, as above set aside, the state, county and city governments, and likewise, all chambers of commerce, civic organizations, commercial clubs and fraternal societies, working in co-operation with the state superintendent of insurance, shall unite in the adoption and execution of practical measures for the prevention of fires. In this connection, all residents of Arizona are urged to co-operate with the officers of the United States forest service in the prevention of forest fires, such as results from forest fires.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the state of Arizona to be affixed.

Done at Phoenix, the capital, this 23rd day of September, A. D. 1916.

GEO. W. P. HUNT,

Governor of Arizona.

M. Frizzell, recent mayor of Tempe, and for twenty years now associated with the schools of this city, joined the normal faculty and he has since been instructor there in the department of mathematics.

THE NORMAL'S CELEBRATION OF PROGRESS

TEMPE, Oct. 2.—With its attendance now bettering the four hundred mark, and the total registration of the institution nearing the seven hundred mark, the Tempe normal school this morning fittingly celebrated with a traditional meeting at assembly. Thirty-two members of the faculty, every one of them present, and the four hundred students all assembled together in the auditorium and gave a true representation of what Tempe normal really is today, and contrasted with the normal of a score or more years ago it was a most remarkable showing.

From a little three-room brick building, located by its loneliness as the central figure to a twenty acre alfalfa plot, the Tempe normal has within thirty years increased to an institution of comparatively immense proportions, its faculty now number thirty-two and the total attendance in the normal proper, the training school, the kindergarten, and the model rural school, nearly 700.

Of the four hundred in the normal, better than two hundred are taking the junior and senior courses, showing more than fifty per cent of the normal students to be of high school standing. Despite the opening of high school year by year in the various rapidly growing towns, the normal has annually for years increased its enrollment, and now with a high school in practically every town in the state, the local institution is catering more particularly to the advanced students with the high school standing.

The weekly assembly this morning was out of the ordinary, and the faculty members and students entered into the spirit of celebrating the normal's four hundred mark, that made the hour one of the most enjoyable of the year.

Dr. A. J. Matthews, president of the institution and next to the oldest member on the faculty, interestingly recounted the growth of the institution since he had become its head. With the thirty-two instructors present he invited the students to join with them in the celebrating of the new mark, and so interesting was the occasion that barely anyone realized the dismissal hour was at hand. "Dismissal" this morning meant more than usual too, for the school closed at the noon hour and students were permitted to pass the afternoon at the circus or otherwise as they saw fit.

Probably none of the short addresses given by the instructors of historic normal days, was more interesting than that of Professor P. M. Irish, assistant to the president, and the oldest in point of years of any person now connected with the school. When the normal in its entirety was a one-story brick with three rooms and its faculty numbering just four members, Professor Irish came to Tempe. In those days the attendance was small and classes were conducted two in a room, and even in some instances when compelled by necessity, on the porch or lawn. During his fifty years here, Professor Irish has worked always with the best interests of the normal at heart and much of the credit for its size today is attributed to his untiring efforts.

Present Matthews next became associated with the normal after Professor Irish, and during the same term, Professor W. J. Anderson, arrived to conduct the classes in art, and his department has grown and flourished simultaneously with the school proper.

Professor J. L. Johnston, music instructor, came to take charge of that department shortly after 1900, and an interesting item to his short talk this morning, particularly to those who have lived in Tempe many years, was the recollection of the opera productions, dating back many seasons ago when the Old Folks Concert, "Pinafore," "The Egyptian Princess" were presented and later "Priscilla" and then just last season "Princess Bulbul."

In the year 1902, Professor George

BIG CIRCUS TAKES PHOENIX BY STORM

After a long dry spell, in which nothing approached the dignity of a real circus appeared within the city limits of Phoenix, Barnum and Bailey's immense aggregation of acrobats, equestrians, trapeze artists, trained and wild animals, and of course the clown, drew practically the entire population to the "big top," yesterday afternoon and evening.

Not since last fair week, and probably not again until this coming fair week, has there or will there be such a crowd on the streets of Phoenix as there was yesterday. From miles around, Ma, Pa and the kids piled into the buck board of Ford, and rambled into the city to partake of the delights of the monster exhibition and take a peek at the animals.

The sight of the thousands of people thronging the circus tents, was indeed a glad one to those who are interested in the prosperity of the valley. That the people have money and are willing to spend it on amusements of that kind, is to the business mind one of the leading evidences that the people of the valley are enjoying an unprecedented era of good times.

ment of mathematics.

Professor James P. Hall, latin instructor, arrived in Tempe the year following, and he too has seen fit to make this his permanent home.

Of the critic teachers in the training school, Miss Mary E. McNulty, a graduate of the normal proper, and a critic teacher since 1901, gave a few brief remarks. Her story of school days back in 1890 was interesting and furnished a striking contrast to conditions at present times.

Representing the ministers of the town on the rostrum, was Rev. J. R. Roemer of the Christian church, and he brought home a message that left a firm impression in the mind of every student.

To its already splendid course of studies, the normal has just within the past week, added the new commercial department. Professor W. H. Sexton, of Boston, has recently arrived to take charge of this, and regular classes have been organized in bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting and some of the more advanced studies. Professor Sexton has also arranged for a weekly lecture on commercial problems, the first to be given Wednesday afternoon of this week.

In every department the normal is flourishing, the dormitories accommodations are filled and life everywhere on the campus is active. Another bright year is looked for in the present term and it is certain that the registration mark will always be on the increase.

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Barnum and Bailey's circus is probably one of the best in the country. Certainly it is the best one seen here in many a month. The exhibitions yesterday were clean and wholesome. There was not a single objectionable feature, and it is a fifty-to-one bet that every one went away satisfied.

STAGE CONDITIONS WILL BE CHANGED

Stating that in his opinion all that is necessary to conduct a stage line between Clifton and Morenci, was to have one hundred dollars to make the first payment on a Ford and a sublime supply of optimism, W. Paul Geary, member of the corporation commission, yesterday gave out the decision in the matter of the inquiry into the stage traffic between those two towns.

The commission has had the matter before it for some time. Evidence was introduced, that the machines were not being driven properly, in some cases by minors, and that they were being overloaded to the danger point.

Mr. Geary's decision makes it mandatory for the stage line owners to have drivers over 21 years of age, who shall have had at least one year's experience in driving. The cars shall not be loaded over the rated capacity given them by the manufacturer.

In addition to this, a bond of \$5,000 must be put up with the state for each car driven, and the owners must insure against the death by accident of their passengers.

Hire a Little Salesman at the Republican office. A Want Ad. will see more customers than you can.

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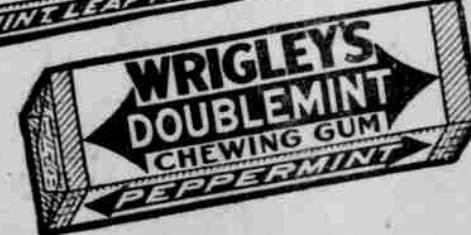
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